Give me, I cry'd, enough for me,
My bread and *independency*:
So bought an annual rent or two,
And liv'd just as you see I do. *Pope.*

INDEPE'NDENT. *adj.* [*independant*, Fr. *in* and *dependent*.]
1. Not depending; not supported by any other; not relying on another; not controlled. It is used with *on*, *of*, or *from* before the object; of which *on* seems most proper, since we say to *depend on*, and consequently *dependent on*.
Creation must needs infer providence, and God's making the world irrefragably proves that he governs it too; or that a being of dependent nature remains nevertheless *independent upon* him in that respect. *South's Sermons.*
Since all princes of *independent* governments are in a state of nature, the world never was without men in that state. *Locke.*
The town of St. Gaul is a protestant republick, *independent of* the abbot, and under the protection of the cantons. *Addis.*
2. Not relating to any thing else, as to a superiour cause or power.
The consideration of our understanding, which is an incorporeal substance *independent from* matter; and the contemplation of our own bodies, which have all the stamps and characters of excellent contrivance; these alone do very easily guide us to the wise Author of all things. *Bentley's Sermons.*

INDEPE'NDENT. *n. s.* One who in religious affairs holds that every congregation is a complete church, subject to no superiour authority.
We shall, in our sermons, take occasion to justify such passages in our liturgy as have been unjustly quarrelled at by presbyterians, *independents*, or other puritan sectaries. *Sanderf.*
A very famous *independent* minister was head of a college in those times. *Addison's Spectator.*

INDEPE'NDENTLY. *adv.* [from *independent*.] Without reference to other things.
Dispose lights and shadows, without finishing every thing, *independently* the one of the other. *Dryden.*

INDESE'RT. *n. s.* [*in* and *desert*.] Want of merit.
Those who were once looked on as his equals, are apt to think the same of his merit a reflection on their own *indeserts*. *Addison's Spectator.*

INDE'SINENTLY. *adv.* [*indesinenter*, Fr. *in* and *desinio*, Latin.] Without cessation.
They continue a month *indesinently*. *Ray on the Creation.*

INDESTRU'CTIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *destructible*.] Not to be destroyed.
Glass is so compact and firm a body, that it is *indestructible* by art or nature. *Boyle.*

INDETE'RMINABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *determinable*.] Not to be fixed; not to be defined or settled.
There is not only obscurity in the end, but beginning of the world; that as its period is inscrutable, so is its nativity *indeterminable*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INDETE'RMINATE. *adj.* [*indeterminé*, Fr. *in* and *determinate*.] Unfixed; not defined; indefinite.
The rays of the same colour were by turns transmitted at one thickness, and reflected at another thickness, for an *indeterminate* number of successions. *Newton's Opt.*

INDETE'RMINATELY. *adv.* [*in* and *determinately*.] Indefinitely; not in any settled manner.
His perspicacity discerned the loadstone to respect the North, when ours beheld it *indeterminately*. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*
The depth of the hold is *indeterminately* expressed in the description. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

INDETE'RMINED. *adj.* [*in* and *determined*.] Unsettled; unfixed.
We should not amuse ourselves with floating words of *indeterminate* signification, which we can use in several senses to serve a turn. *Locke.*

INDETERMINA'TION. *n. s.* [*in* and *determination*.] Want of determination; want of fixed or stated direction.
By contingents I understand all things which may be done, and may not be done, may happen, or may not happen, by reason of the *indetermination* or accidental concurrence of the causes. *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

INDEVO'TION. *n. s.* [*indevotion*, Fr. *in* and *devotion*.] Want of devotion; irreligion.
Let us make the church the scene of our penitence, as of our faults; deprecate our former *indevotion*, and, by an exemplary reverence, redress the scandal of our profaneness. *Decay of Piety.*

INDEVOU'T. *adj.* [*indevot*, Fr. *in* and *devout*.] Not devout; not religious; irreligious.
He prays much, yet curses more; whilst he is meek, but *indevout*. *Decay of Piety.*

INDE'X. *n. s.* [Latin.]
1. The discoverer; the pointer out.
Tastes are the *indexes* of the different qualities of plants, as well as of all sorts of aliment. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
That which was once the *index* to point out all virtues, does now mark out that part of the world where least of them resides. *Decay of Piety.*
2. The hand that points to any thing, as to the hour or way.
They have no more inward self-consciousness of what they do or suffer, than the *index* of a watch, of the hour it points to. *Bentley's Sermons.*
3. The table of contents to a book.
In such *indexes*, although small
To their subsequent volumes, there is seen
The baby figure of the giant mass
Of things to come, at large. *Shakespeare.*
If a book has no *index*, or good table of contents, 'tis very useful to make one as you are reading it; and in your *index* to take notice only of parts new to you. *Watts.*

INDEXTE'RITY. *n. s.* [*in* and *dexterity*.] Want of dexterity; want of readiness; want of handiness.
The *indexterity* of our consumption-curers demonstrates their dimness in beholding its causes. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

INDIAN *Arrow-root. n. s.* [*marcanta*, Latin.] A root.
It has a flower consisting of one leaf, almost funnel-shaped, opening in six parts, three of which are alternately larger than the others: the lower part of the flower-cup afterwards becomes an oval shaped fruit, having one cell, with one hard rough seed. It was brought from the Spanish settlements of America into the islands of Barbadoes and Jamaica, where it is cultivated as a medicinal plant, it being a sovereign remedy for curing the bite of wasps, and expelling the poison of the manchineel tree. This root the Indians apply to extract the venom of their arrows: after they have dug it up they clean it, mash it, and lay it as a poultice to the wounded part, and are generally successful in the cure. *Miller.*

INDIAN *Cress. n. s.* [*acriviola*, Latin.] A plant.
The leaves are round, umbillicated, and placed alternately; the stalks trailing; the cup of the flower is quinquefid; the flowers consist of five leaves in form of a violet; the seeds are roundish and rough, three of them succeeding each flower. The species are five. *Miller.*

INDIAN *Fig. n. s.* [*opuntia*, Latin.] A plant.
The characters are: the flower consists of many leaves, which expand in form of a rose, having a great number of stamina in the centre, which grow upon the top of the ovary: the ovary afterwards becomes a fleshy umbillicated fruit, with a soft pulp, inclosing many seeds, which are for the most part angular. *Miller.*

INDIAN *Red. n. s.* A kind of mineral earth.
Indian red, so called by the painters, is a species of ochre; and is a very fine purple earth, of firm compact texture, and great weight: while in the stratum it is of a pure blood colour, and almost of a stony hardness: when dry it is of a fine glowing red, of a rough dusty surface, and, when broken, full of white particles, large, solid, bright, and glittering. It is also called Persian earth, and is dug in the island of Ormuz in the Persian gulph, and also at Bombay. *Hill on Fossils.*

INDICANT. *adj.* [*indicans*, Latin.] Showing; pointing out; that which directs what is to be done in any disease.

To INDICATE. *v. a.* [*indico*, Latin.]
1. To show; to point out.
2. [In physick.] To point out a remedy.

INDICA'TION. *n. s.* [*indication*, Fr. *indicatio*, from *indico*, Lat.]
1. Mark; token; sign; note; symptom.
The frequent stops they make in the most convenient places, are a plain *indication* of their weariness. *Addison's Guardian.*
We think that our successes are a plain *indication* of the divine favour towards us. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
2. [In physick.] *Indication* is of four kinds: vital, preservative, curative, and palliative, as it directs what is to be done to continue life, cutting off the cause of an approaching distemper, curing it whilst it is actually present, or lessening its effects, or taking off some of its symptoms before it can be wholly removed. *Quincy.*
These be the things that govern nature principally, and without which you cannot make any true analysis, and *indication* of the proceedings of nature. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
The depravation of the instruments of mastication is a natural *indication* of a liquid diet. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
3. Discovery made; intelligence given.
If a person, that had a fair estate in reversion, should be assured by some skilful physician, that he would inevitably fall into a disease that would totally deprive him of his understanding and memory; if, I say, upon a certain belief of this *indication*, the man should appear overjoyed at the news, would not all that saw him conclude that the distemper had seized him? *Bentley's Sermons.*

INDI'CATIVE. *adj.* [*indicativus*, Lat.]
1. Showing; informing; pointing out.
2. [In grammar.] A certain modification of a verb, expressing affirmation or indication.
The verb is formed in a certain manner to affirm, deny, or interrogate; which formation, from the principal use of it, is called the *indicative* mood. *Clarke's Lat. Gram.*

INDI'CATIVELY. *adv.* [from *indicative*.] In such a manner as shows or betokens.
These images, formed in the brain, are *indicatively* of the same species with those of sense. *Grew's Cosmol.*

To INDICT. See INDITE, and its derivatives.

INDI'CTION.

INDI'CTION. *n. s.* [*indiction*, Fr. *indico*, Latin.]
1. Declaration; proclamation.
After a legation *ad res repetendas*, and a refusal, and a denunciation and *indiction* of a war, the war is left at large. *Bac.*
2. [In chronology.] The *indiction*, instituted by Constantine the great, is properly a cycle of tributes, orderly disposed, for fifteen years, and by it accounts of that kind were kept. Afterwards, in memory of the great victory obtained by Constantine over Mezentius, 8 Cal. Oct. 312, by which an entire freedom was given to Christianity, the council of Nice, for the honour of Constantine, ordained that the accounts of years should be no longer kept by the Olympiads, which 'till that time had been done; but that, instead thereof, the *indiction* should be made use of, by which to reckon and date their years, which hath its epocha *A. D.* 313, Jan. 1.

INDI'FFERENCE. } *n. s.* [*indifference*, French; *indifferentia*,
INDI'FFERENCY. } Latin.]
1. Neutrality; suspension; equipoise or freedom from motives on either side.
In choice of committees it is better to chuse indifferent persons, than to make an *indifferency* by putting in those that are strong on both sides. *Bacon's Essays.*
By an equal *indifferency* for all truth, I mean, not loving it as such, before we know it to be true. *Locke.*
A perfect *indifferency* in the mind, not determinable by its last judgment, would be as great an imperfection as the want of *indifferency* to act, or not to act, 'till determined by the will. *Locke.*
Those who would borrow light from expositors, either consult only those who have the good luck to be thought sound and orthodox, avoiding those of different sentiments; or else with *indifferency* look into the notes of all commentators. *Locke.*
2. Impartiality.
Read the book with *indifferency* and judgment, and thou can'st not but greatly commend it. *Whitgifte.*
3. Negligence; want of affection; unconcernedness.
Indifference cannot but be criminal, when it is conversant about objects which are so far from being of an indifferent nature, that they are of the highest importance. *Addison.*
A place which we must pass through, not only with the *indifference* of strangers, but with the vigilance of those who travel through the country of an enemy. *Rogers.*
Indifference, clad in wisdom's guise,
All fortitude of mind supplies;
For how can stony bowels melt,
In those who never pity felt? *Swift.*
He will let you know he has got a clap with as much *indifferency* as he would a piece of publick news. *Swift.*
The people of England should be frighted with the French king and the pretender once a year: the want of observing this necessary precept, has produced great *indifference* in the vulgar. *Arbuthnot.*
4. State in which no moral or physical reason preponderates; state in which there is no difference.
The choice is left to our discretion, except a principal bond of some higher duty remove the *indifference* that such things have in themselves: their *indifference* is removed, if we take away our own liberty. *Hooker.*

INDI'FFERENT. *adj.* [*indifferent*, Fr. *indifferens*, Latin.]
1. Neutral; not determined to either side.
Doth his majesty
Incline to it or no?
——He seems *indifferent*. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
Being *indifferent*, we should receive and embrace opinions according as evidence gives the attestation of truth. *Locke.*
Let guilt or fear
Disturb man's rest; Cato knows neither of them:
Indifferent in his choice to sleep or die. *Addison's Cato.*
2. Unconcerned; inattentive; regardless.
One thing was all to you, and your fondness made you *indifferent* to every thing else. *Temple.*
It was a remarkable law of Solon, that any person who, in the civil commotions of the republick, remained neuter, or an *indifferent* spectator of the contending parties, should be condemned to perpetual banishment. *Addison's Freeholder.*
But how *indifferent* soever man may be to eternal happiness, yet surely to eternal misery none can be *indifferent*. *Rogers.*
3. Not to have such difference as that the one is for its own sake preferable to the other.
The nature of things *indifferent* is neither to be commanded nor forbidden, but left free and arbitrary. *Hooker.*
These two customs, which of themselves are *indifferent* in other kingdoms, became exceeding evil in this realm, by reason of the inconveniences which followed thereupon. *Davies.*
Though at first it was free, and in my choice whether or no I should publish these discourses; yet, the publication being once resolved, the dedication was not so *indifferent*. *South.*
This I mention only as my conjecture, it being *indifferent* to the matter in hand which way the learned shall determine. *Loc.*
4. Impartial; disinterested.
Medcalfe was partial to none, but *indifferent* to all; a master for the whole, and a father to every one. *Ascham.*
I am a most poor woman, and a stranger,
Born out of your dominions; having here
No judge *indifferent*, and no more assurance
Of equal friendship and proceeding. *Shakesp. Hen.* VIII.
There can hardly be an *indifferent* trial had between the king and the subject, or between party and party, by reason of this general kindred and consanguinity. *Davies.*
5. Passable; having mediocrity; of a middling state; neither good nor worst. This is an improper and colloquial use, especially when applied to persons.
Some things admit of mediocrity:
A counsellor, or pleader at the bar,
May want Messala's pow'rful eloquence,
Or be less read than deep Cassellius;
Yet this *indifferent* lawyer is esteem'd. *Roscommon.*
Who would excel, when few can make a test
Betwixt *indifferent* writing and the best? *Dryden.*
This has obliged me to publish an *indifferent* collection of poems, for fear of being thought the author of a worse. *Prior.*
There is not one of these subjects that would not sell a very *indifferent* paper, could I think of gratifying the publick by such mean and base methods. *Addison.*
6. In the same sense it has the force of an adverb.
I am myself *indifferent* honest; but yet I could accuse me of such things, that it were better that my mother had not borne me. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
This will raise a great scum on it, and leave your wine *indifferent* clear. *Mortimer.*

INDIFFERENTLY. *adv.* [*indifferenter*, Latin.]
1. Without distinction; without preference.
Whiteness is a mean between all colours, having itself *indifferently* to them all, so as with equal facility to be tinged with any of them. *Newton's Opt.*
Were pardon extended *indifferently* to all, which of them would think himself under any particular obligation? *Addison.*
Though a church of England-man thinks every species of government equally lawful, he does not think them equally expedient, or for every country *indifferently*. *Swift.*
2. In a neutral state; without wish or aversion.
Set honour in one eye, and death i' th' other,
And I will look on death *indifferently*. *Shakesp. Jul. Caes.*
3. Not well; tolerably; passably; middlingly.
A moyle will draw *indifferently* well, and carry great burthens. *Carew.*
I hope it may *indifferently* entertain your lordship at an unbending hour. *Rowe.*
An hundred and fifty of their beds, sown together, kept me but very *indifferently* from the floor. *Gulliver's Travels.*

INDIGENCE. } *n. s.* [*indigence*, Fr. *indigentia*, Lat.] Want;
INDIGENCY. } penury; poverty.
Where there is happiness, there must not be *indigency*, or want of any due comforts of life. *Burnet's Theo. of the Earth.*
For ev'n that *indigence*, that brings me low,
Makes me myself, and him above to know. *Dryden.*
Athens worshipped God with temples and sacrifices, as if he needed habitation and sustenance; and that the heathens had such a mean apprehension about the *indigency* of their gods, appears from Aristophanes and Lucian. *Bentley.*

INDI'GENOUS. *adj.* [*indigene*, Fr. *indigena*, Latin.] Native to a country; originally produced or born in a region.
Negroes were all transported from Africa, and are not *indigenous* or proper natives of America. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*
It is wonderful to observe one creature, that is, mankind, *indigenous* to so many different climates. *Arbuthnot.*

INDIGENT. *adj.* [*indigent*, French; *indigens*, Latin.]
1. Poor; needy; necessitous.
Charity consists in relieving the *indigent*. *Addison.*
2. In want; wanting.
Rejoice, O Albion, sever'd from the world
By nature's wise indulgence; *indigent*
Of nothing from without. *Phillips.*
3. Void; empty.
Such bodies have the tangible parts *indigent* of moisture. *Bacon's Natural History.*

INDIGE'ST. } *adj.* [*indigestus*, Fr. *indigestus*, Latin.]
INDIGE'STED. }
1. Not separated into distinct orders; not regularly disposed.
This mass, or *indigested* matter, or chaos, created in the beginning, was without the proper form, which it afterwards acquired. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
Before the seas, and this terrestrial ball,
One was the face of nature, if a face;
Rather a rude and *indigested* mass. *Dryden's Ovid.*
2. Not formed, or shaped.
Set a form upon that *indigest* project,
So shapeless and so rude. *Shakesp. King John.*
Hence, heap of wrath, foul *indigested* lump;
As crooked in thy manners as thy shape. *Shakes. H. VI.*
3. Not well considered and methodised.
By irksome deformities, through endless and senseless effusions of *indigested* prayers, they oftentimes disgrace the worthiest part of Christian duty towards God. *Hooker.*

The